

Valesa, Fellow Poles, Meet to Chart Future

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Sh Leader Says Party Splits Remain

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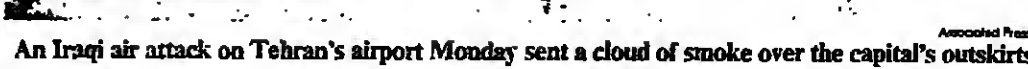
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Associated Press

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By Nicholas Bray

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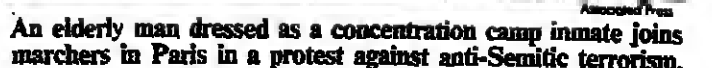


By Drew Middleton
New York Times Staff

French-made Berliet repair trucks.

From Agency Dispatches
IS — Tens of thousands of

Police Accused



Strikes timed to coincide with the march briefly affected some of the city's subway lines, post offices, national news agencies and other institutions.

Shut in Mourning

In the Seintier area of central Paris, site of many Jewish-owned businesses, all shops were closed in the afternoon and most had notices on their iron shutters announcing they were "in mourning for the victims of fascism."

Police reported more attacks against Jews in France before the march began.

A practice grenade was thrown at demonstrators denouncing anti-Semitism in Nice, on the Riviera, last night, but no one was injured. Also to Nice, a Jewish butcher's shop was ransacked overnight and racist slogans were scrawled on the walls.

In Marseilles, a crude home-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

By Leonard Downie Jr.
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government Tuesday committed itself to reforming Britain's archaic House of Lords to protect it from a growing threat of abolition by a rising socialist government.

Norman St. John-Stevas, Mrs. Thatcher's spokesman in the House of Commons, the elected, dominant chamber of the British Parliament, pledged at the opening of the Conservative Party's annual conference in Brighton that the government would search for ways of reforming the compositio and "enhancing the position" of the House of Lords, whose hereditary and appointed peers still have limited power to delay and veto legislation passed by the Commons.

Conservatives believe this function of the House of Lords is vital to regain power, from railroading through extreme legislation that might violate the principles and traditions of Britain's unwritten constitution. Britain has no equivalent of the U.S. Supreme Court or other institution to do this.

But the ascendant left wing of the opposition Labor Party sees the House of Lords, which has a built-in conservative majority among its hereditary peers, as an undemocratic threat to the radical socialist policies it seeks to put into effect when Labor next wins control of the British government.

For the House of Lords is also a symbol of class elitism and hereditary landed power left over from Britain's feudal past.

The leader of Labor's left-wing insurgency, former Energy Minister Anthony Benn, won rousing

the next Labor government would within weeks of taking office, abolish the House of Lords by making a thousand Labor leftists temporary peers who would pack Lords and ensure that it voted itself out of existence.

Otherwise, Mr. Benn argued, the House of Lords would block key parts of the left's legislative program, including greater government control of the economy and withdrawal from the European Common Market. "It is not possible for a Labor government to continue to be divided if it has control of half a Parliament."

This alarmed many Conservatives and members of the House of Lords who had been arguing for months that reforms were needed to head off attempts to abolish it.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S.-Japan Friction

The United States has quietly tightened its procedures for granting visas to Japanese sent by their companies to work in Japanese-owned installations in the United States. The action is causing disquiet among Japanese in the United States. Page 11.

California, the state with the

most electoral votes and the most Democrats, appears likely next month to retain its tradition of tempting, and then rebuffing, Democratic presidential candidates. In short, former state governor Reagan leads. Page 3.

In the last few months, young

dissidents, previously all but unknown in Switzerland, have succeeded in shattering the image of order long cherished by the Swiss. The Swiss establishment is worried. Page 5.

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Democrats Maintain Effort

Oil Shows Carter Singing in California

Adam Clymer

York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — California, with the most electoral votes next month to retain a Democratic presidential

Carter, despite a Democratic lead of 57 percent to 35 percent in the state, appears to be running his campaign as a political stranger.

It appears to be running his campaign as a political stranger. Democratic presidential

of the 270 electoral college for election at stake. Reagan has an enthusiastic organization outside his own govern-

He appears to be Carter in all parts of the state, except the San Francisco and the coastal region

York Times-CBS News Mr. Reagan 40 percent, 28 percent and Rep-

son, the independent 11 percent of California electorate. The poll of the 1,101 registered voters last week that is representative of their likeli-

ness to vote for the candidates.

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might look even less promising. California's 45 electors thus might represent the difficult but best hope of victory, he said, and the effort would continue.

Mr. Carter's problems in California go beyond Mr. Reagan's popularity or the string of Democratic presidential near-misses, last broken in 1964 and 1968. He has never won an election here. His longest time here in the 1976 primary and none last spring.

Furthermore, as a San Diego Republican politician with little use for Mr. Reagan observed: "Carter has no real affinity with the West in general. It may be hard to think of a Montana rancher and a Garden Grove suburbanite as Democrats, but they have more in common with each other than with Carter."

For some Democrats, the effort this fall is to point out how much less their followers have in common with Mr. Reagan, Jerry Whipple, the regional director for the United Automobile Workers, contended that his members knew Mr. Reagan's anti-labor record and remembered that "every time he cut taxes, it cost more money."

Whipple's effort is frankly more anti-Reagan than pro-Carter. "There's no use kidding ourselves," he said Sunday. "He's not a Kennedy or a Roosevelt. But we're highlighting Carter's better points."

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Chicago Mayor Jane Byrne reacts enthusiastically to a fireworks display at a Carter rally in Chicago. The president appears to be less impressed. About 20,000 persons attended the event.

State Department Rebuts Rumors of Resignation

Muskie Reported Willing to Continue

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Edmund Muskie does not feel he is a short-timer and is prepared to remain in office if President Carter is re-elected next month, according to Mr. Muskie's press spokesman.

Commenting on press reports that Mr. Muskie was disenchanted with the policy-making process within the Carter administration and planned to quit, John Tattner said Monday: "You can assume the secretary plans to stay on, if the president wishes, into a second term."

Mr. Tattner's statement came after two newspapers — the Washington Star and The New York Times — published articles about Mr. Muskie's alleged unhappiness with his role in the administration

and his competition with Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski. The Star reported that Mr. Muskie expected to leave, and The Times said that he would stay only if major changes were made in the management of foreign policy.

Joint Rebuttal State Department sources said that Mr. Muskie had talked with the president following the appearance of the Star article on Sunday, and that the two tentatively planned to squelch rumors of a rift.

The sources said that in addition to Mr. Tattner's statement, Mr. Muskie, who delivered speeches Monday in Minneapolis and Memphis, had prepared a statement about his future plans to be used if the question came up during his appearance in Memphis.

The sources said that Mr. Carter, who was campaigning in the Midwest Monday, also was expected to make a statement, either directly or through White House press secretary, Jody Powell, expressing his confidence in Mr. Muskie and his expectation that the secretary would remain on the job in a second Carter administration.

Mr. Tattner, answering questions at his regular daily press briefing, said that Mr. Muskie had made clear several times since he became secretary in May that he held no personal animosity toward Mr. Brzezinski, but that he had reservations about the way in which foreign policy decisions were made and carried out.

The spokesman said that if Mr. Carter were to win a second term, Mr. Muskie would be expected to recommend changes in the way policy decisions were made.

Mr. Muskie's belief that the National Security Council staff directed by Mr. Brzezinski had too big a role in formulating and directing policy has caused differences to surface in a highly publicized way on at least two occasions.

Alabama Plans FBI Case Appeal

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Alabama authorities plan to appeal a federal judge's injunction against the prosecution of Gary Thomas Rowe, the former Federal Bureau of Investigation informant, the Lowndes County district attorney says.

Federal District Judge Robert Varner said in his decision Thursday that Mr. Rowe, who as an FBI informant infiltrated the Ku Klux Klan in the 1960s, could assert federal rights that "protect an investigative agent placed in a compromising position because of his undercover work."

Mr. Rowe was indicted by a Lowndes County grand jury in 1978 for first-degree murder in the slaying of Viola Gregg Liuzzo, a Detroit civil rights worker who was shot to death after the Selma-to-Montgomery voting rights march in 1965. The injunction against prosecution was the climax of a two-year legal battle.

Roberto Eduardo Viola

Quintessential Argentine Picked to Succeed Videla

By Edward Schumacher

New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Roberto Eduardo Viola, the newly named president of this country, is the quintessential 20th-century Argentine.

His parents — an Italian tailor and his wife — were among the millions who migrated here from Italy as they did to the United States, in the first half of this century. Italians have become Argentina's largest ethnic group.

He is married and enjoys staying home with his wife, two children and two grandchildren. His wife, Videla, stays out of the public eye, refusing even to be pictured for magazine profiles of him.

He is a porteno — a man from Buenos Aires, where almost 40 percent of today's Argentines live. He prefers the crushing humidity of this sprawling modern city to what he calls "the boredom of three consecutive days in the country."

"I like places where you feel and see movement," he once said.

Mr. Viola, who will be 56 Monday, was selected Friday by the ruling military junta to succeed President Jorge Rafael Videla in March for a three-year term.

His selection was mainly a product of his shrewd political maneuvering as commander in chief of the army before he retired last December. Yet, in a country of sterile military leaders and banished politicians, he has come to be a populist figure, a man who represents the hopes of a great number of Argentines for a transition back to electoral democracy.

While these rivalries between the State Department and the National Security Council staff are well-known within the diplomatic community, State Department sources close to Mr. Muskie said Monday that there was no indication of him being discouraged enough to quit. If anything, the sources insisted, Mr. Muskie has indicated that he feels increasingly more comfortable in the job and eager to fight for the role of the president's top authority in the foreign policy field.

W. German Kills Self; Formerly SS

KIEL, West Germany — Ernst Ehlers, 70, a former Nazi SS officer accused of helping deport 26,000 Jews to death camps, has committed suicide at his home near Kiel, the federal prosecutors' office has announced. He was scheduled to go on trial Nov. 26.

The prosecutors' office said Monday that Mr. Ehlers left a note giving the trial as the reason for his suicide. Another defendant, Konstantin Canaris, 73, has been declared unfit to stand trial for medical reasons, the prosecutors' office said.

Mr. Ehlers, Mr. Canaris and Kurt Asche, 70, were charged with conspiracy to commit murder in the deportation of about 26,000 Jews from Belgium and northern France to death camps in Eastern Europe during World War II.



Roberto Eduardo Viola

vague as his military colleagues in specifying his intentions.

His last major statement was in a speech to soldiers on army day last year. "Doing away with all types of demagogic populism and exclusive elitism," he said, "the army is embarking on the attainment of the final objectives of the National Reorganization Process, which means none other than the definite establishment of a stable and modern democracy, authentically representative, with a clear sense of republic and tradition, an adequate sense of federalism, and based on currents of open and rational opinions which give substance to our country."

But if Mr. Viola is known as a compromiser, he can also be tough. The country was in chaos when the junta took power and waged what it called a "dirty war" against leftist terrorists. More than 7,000 people disappeared after having been detained by state security forces. The families of the missing are demanding an accounting.

"Many things that happened cannot be reviewed," Mr. Viola said in the speech. "This war, like many others, left its results, the tremendous wounds which only time can heal."

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Oran, 22, Victim of Mugging

Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Santos Flores, 22, was convicted on all in a mugging case that resulted in the deaths of 13 of his countrymen in the

Los Angeles court jury deliberates Monday before Flores, 22, on a count and seven

months. Judge James Delgado sentenced Flores to 15 years in prison and a \$2,000

fine. Survivors testified that they believed as was an agent or travel agency that 100 "excursions to Salvadoran newspa-

pers testified that he assessor on the trip in the smuggling led the leader, Carlos Salvador Rivera

who died in the high Organ Pipe National Monument along the Arizona-Mexico border.

trial, Elias Nunez, also of El Salvador, 54, pleaded guilty to a charge of being charged by Judge

Reagan Allocation

Mr. Jarmin, former legislative director of the American Conservative Union and a former official of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, said the Moral Government Fund is allocating about 60 percent of the contributions to its Christians for Reagan campaign. The balance is going to congressional races.

"Ronald Reagan is the only candidate that has firmly stood by his Christian principles at the risk of political loss," Christian Voice says.

As of July 31, the Moral Government Fund had given \$850 to candidates, including \$100 each to incumbent Republican Reps. John Ashbrook (Ohio), Daniel Crane (Ill.), Jim Jeffries (Kans.) and William Dannemeyer (Calif.). Rep. Thomas Kindness (R-Ohio) got \$100 for his Senate campaign, and Rep. Larry McDonald (D-Ga.) went to Rep. Dawson Mathis (D-Ga.). All but Reps. Ashbrook and Mathis sit on Christian Voice's 15-member Congressional Advisory Committee.

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Gain a Victory

Hans-Dietrich Genscher: Using Instinct to Win

John Vinocur
New York Times Service
A total vote of 10.6 per cent was not exactly a landslide in most places, but Hans-Dietrich Genscher's face on magazine covers, his well-wishers, and his presence on the telephone offer a different picture.

ANALYSIS

its score of four years change seemed significant, but the political landscape where only faint movements of a verbal campaign of actual starvation, the seemed a victory.

Genscher's easygoing and for the politics of that he has advocated Social Democrats of Helmut Schmidt and a Democratic forces of Strauss.

cher, 53, West German minister since 1974 in elected Social Democratic coalition, for the favorable result own doing. As a politician, Genscher has demonstrated himself to be a strategic, known to create a profile party between the two groups.

main candidates gath- ered for a television de- bate Thursday night. Mr. Genscher, who is ac- cused of being little more than a political agency jobs, a party that he wind, playing itself the bigger organiza- tion offering a little liberalism and at other liberal attitude when- to have some ap-

is rejected by Mr. Genscher, who says the party's genuine liberals. But to have successfully own image a bit last the Free Democrats in an important state

Until that point, he had been an outspoken supporter of solidarity with the United States in connection with its stance on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. After the defeat Mr. Genscher modulated his tone, talking in public more about détente than about helping the Americans, although his ap- proach as foreign minister was largely unchanged.

His ability to make fine adjust- ments in tone have simplified his relations with Mr. Schmidt, with whom he is in constant contact. A man who has watched the two to- gether said: "They are not bosom buddies by a long shot, but they respect each other. Both have a feel for the distribution of power, so they know exactly how to deal with one another with limited friction."

Mr. Genscher is an outwardly warmer, somewhat easier person- ality than Mr. Schmidt. He is a bit stout, has ears that poke out, and is ready to laugh or try a joke.

Standard Replies

Before his party's new sport, he had a standard reply when he met someone who said he had voted for the Free Democrats. "Ah, you're the guy," he would say.

Mr. Genscher lived in East Ger- many until 1952 and is often asked why he did not become a member of the Communist Party there. His answer is usually, "Because I hap- pened to have read Marx and Len- in."

He was born March 21, 1927, in Reideburg, near the city of Halle. His father, the administrator of a farmers' association, died suddenly when his only son was 9 years old. Mr. Genscher became a member of the Hitler Youth and later served as an artillery helper and soldier before being captured by U.S. troops.

He studied law after the war in Leipzig but became seriously ill with tuberculosis when he was 20, spending three years in and out of hospitals and sanatoriums. His health has never been strong since, and he was hospitalized twice last year with heart problems.

After coming to West Germany he worked as a lawyer and joined the Free Democrats. He was elected to the Bundestag in 1965 and when the current coalition was formed in 1969, he became interior minister. In 1972, during the at- tack of Arab terrorists on the Mu- nich Olympic Village, he offered to substitute himself for the Israeli hostages, before the terrorists killed 17 members of the Israeli team.



Hans-Dietrich Genscher

Coalition Affirms Policy of Detente In West Germany

The Associated Press
BONN — Leaders of the newly re-elected majority coalition pledged Tuesday to continue a policy of East-West détente, arms limitation and cooperation with NATO and Common Market partners.

Among the crucial issues of the 1980s will be "supply of provisions, solidarity and the strengthening of free world trade," said a statement issued after a follow-up meeting to Sunday's elections, which keep the Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition in power for another four years.

Party leaders met for two hours Tuesday in the residence of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Among the participants were former Chancellor Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democrats; Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats; and Social Democrat parliamentary leader Herbert Wehner.

The statement said both coalition parties agreed on ground rules for cooperation during the coming term and decided to continue the discussions Oct. 27.

The newly elected Parliament plans to convene Nov. 4 and go through the formality of re-electing Mr. Schmidt chancellor the following day, according to the new- est timetable.

U.K. Dock Strike Ends

Reuters
GRIMSBY, England — A strike by almost 1,000 dock workers at the British east coast ports of Grimsby and Immingham was called off today after the dispute over manning levels was settled by the local Docks Labor board.

Spreading Protests by Swiss Youths Upset Their Elders

By Frank J. Priol
New York Times Service

ZURICH — A visitor strolling along the Bahnhofstrasse, gazing in windows of exclusive shops or pausing outside the headquarters of some of the world's most powerful banks, would be hard put to believe that not too long ago scores of young people paraded naked here, smashing storefronts and shouting imprecations at their horrified elders.

That was just last May they and have been demonstrating on and off ever since, most recently Sun- day, when more than 40 arrests were made. Nor have the troubles been confined to Zurich. Youthful discontent has rocked Bern, Basel, Lausanne and Geneva.

The Swiss establishment is wor- ried. "Make no mistake about it," said a British reporter long based in Zurich. "When the city trem- bles, the banks quake." Switzerland's fortune is its reputation as a haven of calm and sanity in a chaotic world. If that reputation is destroyed, Switzerland is in trouble.

Opera Renovation

Ostensibly, Zurich's troubles be- gan over a plan to renovate its handsome old opera house. The city fathers announced rather loudly last May 30 that 63 mil- lion Swiss francs (about \$38 mil- lion) had been allocated for the job. Suddenly, the city was in tur- moil. The day the announcement was made, about 8,000 young peo- ple — students, apprentices, sec- retaries, clerks, dropouts — ap- peared downtown as if by magic in a spontaneous demonstration against the opera project. "Every- thing for them — nothing for us" was the cry.

The small Zurich police force re- acted swiftly. Some said they over- reacted. For three days the demon- strators and the police fought in- termittent battles in and around the old Neiderdorf section of the city.

Hundreds of arrests were made and dozens of demonstrators ended up in the hospital. Nobody knows how many. Even now, nei- ther the city nor the Zurich Canton will disclose the figure. "They told the young people, 'We will treat you free of charge but you must agree never to testify about the demonstrations,'" said Dr. Emanuel Hurwitz, a psychiatrist and member of the cantonal parlia- ment who supports the city's youth movement.

The young people felt betrayed. For several years they had been negotiating with the city for a youth center that they would run. The idea disturbed the conserva-

tive officials and they dragged their feet, often pleading lack of funds.

Besides, there had been two au- tonomous youth centers in the city, one in 1970 and another in 1977. Both had been closed as ha- vers for addicts, pushers and run- aways. A youth center of sorts was to be housed in an old factory out- side the city, but the young people wanted a central location. Then, shortly after the first demonstra- tions, the city relented and turned over to the young people an old factory building on the Lim- matstrasse downtown.

"It worked," said Dr. Hurwitz. "It really worked. They formed their own committees to work with

live officials and they dragged their feet, often pleading lack of funds.

Even so, after 12 weeks, the po- lice again moved in and shut the center for the same reasons — heavy drug activities, both selling and using, and a congregating of runaways from reform schools and other institutions.

"It was getting totally out of hand," said a spokesman for Mayor Sigmund Widmer. "The city had no choice."

Since then, the city has been talking with the young people in an effort to reach a compromise.

But Zurich's problems go deeper than the crisis over the youth cen- ter. "It was not Marxist. It was not even a question of the young peo-

ple adopting the ideology of the left," said Dr. Hurwitz. "If any- thing, the radical left merely latched on to the interests of the young people."

In the city of Zurich and in the canton, the Social Democratic Par- ty, the country's largest, has been split down the middle by the crisis.

The party leader, an architect named Leonhard Finschilling, who has consistently sided with the young people against the bour- geois side of his party, said after the early riots, in effect, "what are a few broken windows?"

A banker who was not amused by the demonstrations gave a reply that he feels most of his fellow citi- zens would endorse. "In Switzer- land," he said, "a few broken win- dows are a great deal, indeed."

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The administration said that the appeals court was mistaken in its reliance on a 1958 Supreme Court decision, *Kent vs. Dulles*, which held that the State Department could not prohibit the issuance of passports to members of the Com- munist Party.

In the *Kent* case, the administra- tion said, the denial had been based on the political beliefs of the passport applicants. In Monday's case, *Muskie vs. Agee*, the revoca- tion was based not on Mr. Agee's political philosophy, but on his specific actions.

Mr. Agee is represented by the American Civil Liberties Union. His lawyer, Melvin Wulf, urged the justices not to take the govern- ment's appeal, arguing that the lower court opinion "faithfully fol- lows more than 22 years of night- to-travel jurisprudence."

The court also took the follow- ing actions Monday:

● It agreed to review the consti- tutionality of the federal Election Campaign Act's \$5,000 limit on contributions to political action committees. The case, *California Medical Association vs. Federal Election Commission*, was brought by the association after it was charged with exceeding the limit in contributions to the California Medical Political Action Commit- tee.

● It agreed to decide whether a state can authorize an adoption over the objection of one of the natural parents of the child. The case, *Johnson vs. I.O.L.*, is an ap- peal by a divorced father from a ruling that allowed his former wife's new husband to adopt the children.

Executive Deprived
In its request for Supreme Court review, the administration told the justices that "it is inconceivable that Congress intended to deprive the executive" of the authority to

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Reputation for Calm Seen Threatened

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Films in Paris

Kurosawa's 'Kagemusha' casts a Binding Spell

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

Akira Kurosawa's "Kagemusha," which shared the 1980 festival's first prize with "All That Jazz," is now to be seen in French subtitles at the Quartier Latin, the Studio de la Cinéma and the Cinéma de la Pléiade.

The concept and execution above the American musical with its jurors awkwardly bracketed it. It is the movie raised to a sweeping pageant of feudal conflicts of 16th-century knights in medieval armor and with its exposition of the film that guide them, it has the air of "Ivanhoe" transplanted setting and staged in the grand manner of Eisenstein's "Ivanhoe."

...creating an image that pleases him, such as that of the death agony on the battlefield, lingers on it, emphasizing the motion repetition. Theatrical urgency is sacrificed to the

...courageous leader of the Kai clan with its renowned to plant his banner on Kyoto. His strategy once he has on the field is over to move into battle, a double — the ost or shadow warrior — being deputized to impersonate a petty thief condemned to execution who resembles

...Noh, or ghost, plays, and behind the splendid spectacle one senses regret for lost grandeur and lost valor, for the age. The acting, like the treatment, is stylized, picturesque in its strangeness. This extraordinary film, runs long and often repetitious, casts a binding spell.

...in cinema is represented very appealingly by "My Brilliant Career," the Normandy and the UGC Opera in film of a promising beginner, Gill Armstrong. Based on a 16-year-old girl written at the turn of the century, it

...of his contribution to the cinema is made possible by the of many of his movies and further enlightenment upon available in a book that has just been published. This is "A

...born into a wealthy Milanese aristocratic family and in the cinema as an assistant to Jean Renoir in the his debut as a screen director during the war in Italy with "Obsession." An ardent anti-Fascist, he was arrested and narrowly escaped execution.

...theater of the postwar era his staging of the classics and nessee Williams and Arthur Miller and his operatic pro- Callas sang in several of them — brought him acclaim, "author," he had a penchant for literature and drew on "White Nights"), Thomas Mann ("Death in Venice"), "Leopard") and d'Ammazio in addition to writing scenarios himself.

...diverted taste, a refined sophistication and glamorous adaptations, though occasionally a melodramatic stress- bles the finished product. He did not broaden the scope any startling innovations, but he did bring to it the force and complex personality. This stamps virtually every d places him high among the very few film stylists.

Fashion

Milan: Shows Cut Back

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — The Italian designers are beginning to learn the price of ego. The ready-to-wear spring and summer collections opened here yesterday in a straight and sober mood. Gone are the days when designers spent up to \$100,000 for a single, Broadway-type show — the results of which were often as meaningful and long-lasting as an explosion of fireworks.

Now, things are more controlled and commercial. Giorgio Armani, who is the hottest name in town, is not having one of those mammoth shows any more. "I don't need it," he said. "I'm sold out anyway." Armani has had salesmen working in Germany, Italy and the United States all last month. He is now sending them to Paris and Tokyo.

This season he will hold only a couple of shows, small ones for no more than 50 persons, the foreign press and buyers. The Italians saw it last week. Armani is showing only 60 models (instead of double that) and the collections, held in his own premises, in a sonthing, Oriental temple decor, are a far cry from the hysteria and thousands of people who used to jam his shows.

The other top names — Missoni, Versace, Fendi, Ferré and Krizia — have joined forces and are showing at the Centro Sfilate in a calm and civilized atmosphere. Each designer has cut down on the size of the collection and the number of models.

"It's a moment of truth," said Beppe Modenese, who, with Franco Savorelli, is responsible for keeping the shows on a smooth course. "Times are hard," he added. "But we're optimistic. Italian fashions are doing well in the world. However, those big shows simply had to go. It was like throwing money out of the window." Not to mention the fact that somebody had to pay for it — and it inevitably fell upon the customer.

Archaeology

Neanderthals and Love

By Robert Musel
United Press International

LONDON — The usual scenario for the arrival of men and women very like ourselves in Western and Central Europe about 34,000 years ago assumes that they found beetle-browed Neanderthal man in possession and used their superior intellects and weapons to wipe him out.

A.M. ApSimon of the archaeology department of the University of Southampton is not sure this theory holds up in the light of recent research. He points out that it is possible that love crossed the species line in those days as easily as it crosses religious and racial boundaries today.

In short the men and women of Homo sapiens neanderthalensis and Homo sapiens sapiens, as they are known to science, may have mated more or less frequently and pro-

duced children who resembled our side more than the Neanderthal side. In due course the Neanderthal characteristics could have vanished completely.

And that — he wrote in the science magazine Nature — might account for the disappearance of Neanderthal man.

ApSimon said this was the theory he favored among the three usually put forward. The others are that Neanderthals simply evolved into Homo sapiens and that the arrival of Homo sapiens led to the elimination of the Neanderthal — presumably because they could not compete with the smarter arrivals in peace or war.

The archaeologist pointed to the recent discovery of a classic Neanderthal-type skeleton at Saint Cesaire in France, dating from about the time Homo sapiens got there. If the remains were representative, he said, then there was a period during which Neanderthal and Homo sapiens men coexisted in southwestern France.

He said that evidence from the actions of more recent hunter-gatherer groups "suggests that both Neanderthal and early Homo sapiens may have been organized in small bands, moving within limited but loosely defined territories and operating open, inter-band mating systems. There is no necessity to postulate inhibitions to Neanderthal-Sapiens mating."

Survivor Recounts the Last Battle of the Bismarck

By John Sherwood
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "You today, us tomorrow," said a British seaman aboard the Dorsetshire as he hauled from the North Atlantic an exhausted, oil-soaked German lieutenant, one of 115 men, out of 2,200, to survive the sinking of the battleship Bismarck.

Only four days earlier, the most powerful ship of its day had, on its first and last mission, blown the pride of the British fleet out of the water. The Hood, the world's second-largest warship, went down so fast there were only three survivors. It enraged the British and set off one of the greatest sea hunts in the history of naval warfare.

Baron Burkard von Mullenheim-Rechberg, that rescued German officer, tells of the fates of the Bismarck and the Hood in "Battle Ship Bismarck — A Survivor's Story." Recently at a dinner at the U.S. Naval Academy Officers' Club in Annapolis hosted by the U.S. Naval Institute Press, which is publishing the book Friday, toasts were exchanged by former adversaries.

The baron seemed especially touched by a champagne toast to "Capt. Lindemann and his brave crew." It is obvious from his book that the baron believes the fate of the Bismarck would have been quite different if Ernst Lindemann had been in command.

Seeking Revenge

The Bismarck was headline news around the world in late May, 1941, as the Royal Navy sought to avenge the Hood. Four battleships, two cruisers, two aircraft carriers, three heavy cruisers, 10 light cruisers and 21 destroyers covered more than a million nautical square miles in the pursuit.

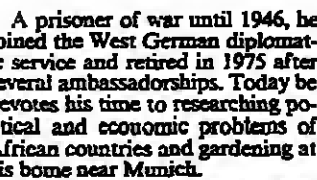
The only Bismarck officer still alive, the baron was the senior survivor when the 51,000-ton, 232-foot-long ship sank in 12,000 feet of water.



Survivor Mullenheim.

Naval History

British found and sank the Bismarck in 1941 in one of epic naval actions of World War II.



British found and sank the Bismarck in 1941 in one of epic naval actions of World War II.

A prisoner of war until 1946, he joined the West German diplomatic service and retired in 1975 after several ambassadorships. Today he devotes his time to researching political and economic problems of African countries and gardening at his home near Munich.

What was it like on that sunny day in May in the floating inferno that received 2,876 shells, at the rate of one every two seconds? "For one thing," he says, "we were too busy to panic."

The Bismarck was a heap of scrap metal all on fire. "The scene that lay before me was difficult to describe. It was chaos and desolation," he says, leaning forward.

Men were running about inside the ship, trying to find a way out, he remembers. Exits were jammed by fallen steel, and the wounded were scattered about. Men vainly searched for shelter from fires on deck, some of them falling through holes and back into the fire.

Forty-five minutes of relentless cannonading followed the silencing of Bismarck's guns and the task of the doctors and corpsmen "became overwhelming as one action station after another was knocked out and the men who were no longer able to take part in the fight crowded into the battle dressing stations."

The Bismarck was sailing on orders not to engage in skirmishes, but to sink British commerce when the Hood intercepted it off Iceland at dawn on May 24.

Personality Clashes

But already personality clashes were forming between Lindemann, the ship's skipper, and Fleet Admiral Gunther Lütjens, his superior who was on the bridge when the Hood opened fire. Two minutes went by, Lindemann could restrain himself no longer and he was heard to mutter to himself, "I will not let my ship be shot out from under my ass," and gave the word, "Permission to fire!"

More than 1,000 men died as the 48,000-ton Hood's 100 tons of gunpowder exploded.

Lütjens gave the order not to pursue the battleship Prince of Wales, badly damaged by the Bismarck's guns. There was an argument between the admiral and the Bismarck's captain. The Bismarck had received hits by three 14-inch shells, and Lütjens decided to make for port in western France.

Attacked by torpedo planes, the Bismarck drove on as the British pulled their warships from convoys to join the hunt. Lütjens gave a stirring salute to his men, but ended by saying, "For us seamen, the question now is victory or death!"

Rudder Hit

An antique biplane called a Swordfish proved to be the undoing of the ship. These planes carried one torpedo and had to fly at 75 knots and under 50 feet to attack.

Incapable of maneuvering after a rudder hit, he writes, "we crept towards the superior forces coming to destroy us — a virtual journey to Golgotha."

The rudder was hopelessly jammed, and after the announcement that work on the rudder had ceased, permission was given for everyone to help himself to anything he wanted. That was the last sign that the end had come. That, and Lindemann wearing an open life jacket.

"I had to look twice to believe," says the baron. "He seemed strangely detached from his surroundings. He saw me coming, but did not return my salute, which I held as I looked at him intently in the hope that he would say something. He did not say a word. I was greatly disturbed and puzzled. After all, I had been his personal adjutant."

When the Bismarck was deeply down by its stern, Lindemann was seen on the wrecked forecastle. "Then Lindemann walked out on the starboard side of the stem which, though rising ever higher, was becoming more level as the ship lay over. There he stopped and raised his hand to his white cap, saluting as he and his ship slipped beneath the sea."

After scuttling charges were set, men leaped from the starboard side, breaking their necks on the keel. Other men disappeared beneath the waves, and some shot themselves on deck. Mullenheim had jumped with 10 others, bobbing around in oil swells.

After an hour, the Dorsetshire came alongside the 800 men. The British seamen threw lines over. It was difficult to handle them because they were so slippery from the oil. Mullenheim lost his grasp on the first attempt but made it on the second. Taken below, he was shocked to discover the Dorsetshire leaving. Horrified, he asked the commander why he had broken off the rescue. The commander replied that a U-boat had been reported and he could not endanger his ship any longer.

"It has been nearly 40 years that the Bismarck sank at 1039 on 27 May 1941," Mullenheim writes. "She lies ... out very far out in the North Atlantic, and yet the distance of an eternity from the shores of France. The end of her brief career foreshadowed the passing of the battleship era, of which she was a technological triumph and upon which she and her brave, fallen crew left an indelible mark."

Spanish Show in Tokyo

The Associated Press

TOKYO — The Japanese and Spanish governments will co-sponsor an exhibition of Spanish art, "Spanish Paintings, Velazquez and His Era," at the National Museum here from Oct. 29 to Dec. 21. It will consist of 32 paintings, chiefly from the 17th century, including works by Velazquez and Goya from Spanish museums. King Juan Carlos is scheduled to attend the opening ceremony.

Daimler-Benz steers a safe course

Successful business year in 1979. Sales, production and turnover continue to increase. Full utilisation of production capacities during 1980 in spite of tougher conditions. Reinforced financial base for an extensive development and investment programme. Introduction of vehicles incorporating new, trend-setting technologies. More competitive through further improvements in quality, engineering and economy.

Continued success

The gratifying business trends visible in all sectors at Daimler-Benz during 1979 has continued in 1980. After several years of remarkable growth, the demand for cars in the world market has noticeably slackened.

By contrast, sales of Mercedes-Benz cars in Germany and abroad, continued to rise during the first half of 1980. The healthy boom in capital goods accounts for a continued high utilisation of commercial vehicle capacities.

During the first half of 1980, the increased demand for Mercedes-Benz commercial vehicles from the German factories has stepped up sales in Germany and abroad by some 8 per cent.

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The strong market position of Mercedes-Benz vehicles even in changed conditions, is proof of their all-encompassing economy and their practical suitability in day to day use. This applies in particular to the New S-class.

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The Mercedes-Benz T-series have also contributed considerably to the overall success. The 200 and 230 E models are now offered with more powerful and yet more economical engines, which save up to 13 per cent fuel.

New commercial vehicle engines achieve their maximum efficiency at 42 per cent — an achievement which seemed hardly feasible until now. It means saving fuel through more efficient combustion.

New features of this sort have been, and will continue to be, introduced because we consider fuel saving to be a particularly important — though not the only — development objective. The success and competitiveness of Mercedes-Benz vehicles will continue to be based on the balanced synthesis of safety, durability, easy handling, low pollution and good performance. In combination with further reductions in fuel consumption.



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A new truck generation, and the new high deck luxury coach — particularly economical because of their large-volume V-engines which have excellent torque characteristics.

Daimler-Benz Aktiengesellschaft

Consolidated balance sheet (summarised)

	31st December 1979	31st December 1978		31st December 1979	31st December 1978
	million DM	million DM		million DM	million DM
ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
Fixed assets	3,846.4	3,297.9	Stockholders' equity	4,680.6	4,275.6
Current assets	10,270.1	9,563.0	Overall provision for possible loss on receivables	208.6	227.6
			Loan capital	9,227.3	8,357.7
			Dividend	270.3	243.3
Balance sheet total	14,116.5	12,860.9	Balance sheet total	14,116.5	12,860.9

Consolidated profit and loss account (summarised)

	1979	1978		1979	1978
	million DM	million DM		million DM	million DM
Sales plus net inventory movement	28,147.7	24,549.9	Additional expenditure from other cost and revenue items	2,031.4	1,909.3
Cost of materials	14,176.7	12,212.2	Year's net earnings	637.8	592.8
Employment costs	7,574.2	6,721.6			
Depreciation	1,349.6	1,013.0			
Taxes on income, trade and property	2,378.0	2,101.0			

The annual report and the complete accounts can be obtained from Daimler-Benz AG, Abt. FBW/AFR, Postfach, D-7000 Stuttgart 60.



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12 Month Stock High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High	Clos. Prev.	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s. High	Clos. Prev.
34% 12M Washington 1.28 34.00 34.00 1.28 34.00 34.00 34.00 34.00	34.00	12M PENN 1.28 34.00 34.00 1.28 34.00 34.00 34.00 34.00	34.00

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Overthrust Belt: New U.S. Energy Boom

Part of a Petroleum and Gas Seam Running from Canada to Mexico

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service
STON, Wyo. — This town, until five years ago a quiet way station on the Pacific Railroad just east of the town, sits in the middle of one of the most promising oil territories in the country. In this year, nearly 100 rigs have been scattered throughout the area, and even in extreme southeastern Utah or across the border in Colorado, the complex geology is known as the Western Overthrust Belt. And they are searching for oil.

Amoco Production Co. is the largest producer of oil in the area, with a share of 30.3 percent, the company says. Moreover, it has a share in 13 of the 25 wildcat wells being drilled in the area, with an interest running as high as 41.25 percent in one.

In 1969, Amoco Production Co. acquired rights on 7.5 million acres of land grant territory from the Union Pacific. That agreement terminated in late 1977, but Amoco continues to hold rights on 12-section groupings on which it had made strikes or was still drilling.

Chevron, on the other hand, leased from the federal government many of the intervening squares of the checkerboard. And all of the companies also leased some of the privately held land, much of which had been sold by the railroad. Few of the buyers, however, had purchased mineral rights along with the surface rights.

Champion is giving such owners a 2 1/2-percent royalty nevertheless, though some of the ranchers still are bitter about their circumstances.

The key to the recent successes in the fairway has been vasty improved information from seismic work, said Amoco's Mr. Vanderbeek, a geologist. To get information about subsurface geology, shallow holes are drilled and a small explosive charge set off. Some distance away, other apparatus records the shock waves that radiate in all directions from the

drilling site. The seismic waves, which are transmitted through the ground. The waves radiating downward are reflected as they encounter different types of rock and structural features.

The geology in the Overthrust Belt — in many ways similar to that of the Eastern Overthrust Belt running from New York State to Alabama, in which oil and gas discoveries now are being made — is so complex that the same rock formation may be encountered three separate times as a well is drilled.

"We have to massage the seismic data" with computers, Mr. Vanderbeek said. It helps the interpretation greatly if the shot holes are in a straight line, something that in the rugged country of parts of the fairway is all but impossible using truck-mounted drills and recording devices. So the companies have turned to helicopters. That costs \$30,000 a mile, Mr. Vanderbeek noted.

Once a drilling site is picked, the battle is only beginning. Typically, the wells encounter zones of salt, which are sufficiently plastic so that the hole quickly flows shut again. Other rock conditions regularly deflect drill bits, leaving the wells with doglegs that make deeper drilling impossible.

A deep gas well — say, 12,000 feet to 15,000 feet deep — can cost \$6 million "if we have no trouble," Mr. Vanderbeek estimated. But because trouble usually is encountered, the average cost is about \$8 million. The oil wells typically are shallower, as well as less costly to make ready for production, and so cost only about half as much.

Last month Amoco had 18 rigs working in the fairway. Five were drilling wildcats and 13 were drilling development wells or completing wells for production, according to Martin Zimmerman, Amoco's

district production superintendent. As he drove over the bumpy network of dirt and gravel roads linking the various fields of the fairway, Mr. Zimmerman discussed the drilling problems, and the social and economic problems, of the Overthrust Belt.

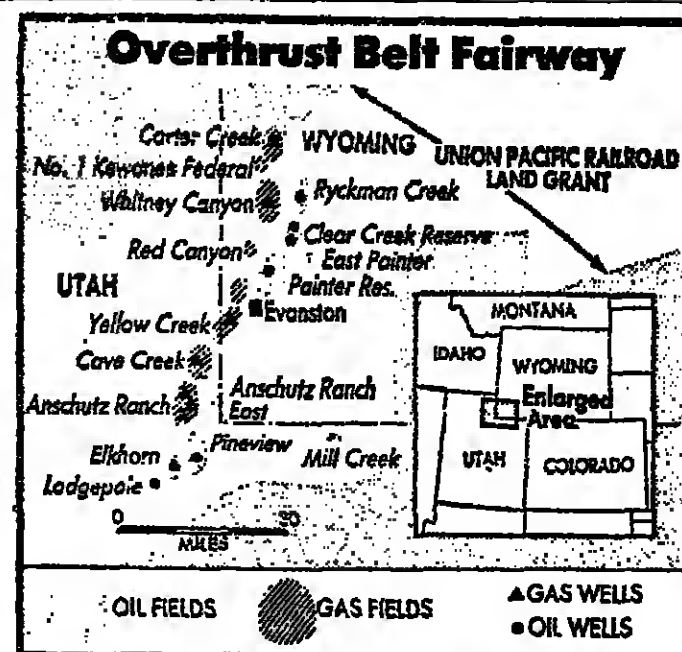
"Our ability to find porous rocks is getting better. Our geology and our seismic work is better, but the drilling is still pretty rough. Making 100 to 125 feet a day is pretty good, and that costs us, typically, \$20,000 to \$25,000."

The Cave Creek discovery has cost us more than \$10 million to complete, and we still need a plant to process the sour (high-sulfur-content) gas. We've had the application for the plant in for 10 months, and there's some question about getting the environmental permits. If all goes well, it will still take two years to build and cost several hundred million dollars."

Evanson was a railroad town with about 4,000 people. When we moved in in a big way, it went to 7,000 or 8,000. People here were agitated. Now housing prices are outrageous. One trailer court wants a 10-year lease at \$200 a month for a space."

Whatever the costs, and whatever the problems, the payoff will be huge. Today, only about 60 million cubic feet of gas and 29,000 barrels of oil are produced daily from the Overthrust Belt. At least another 50,000 cubic feet of gas can be sold as soon as the Federal Energy Regulatory Administration gives the go-ahead.

The big production, however, will have to wait until new pipelines are built and Amoco and Chevron complete several gas processing plants. On top of one 8,000-foot "hill," Amoco is pushing hard to get a \$200-million plant sufficiently under cover so that work can continue through the often-bitter winter weather. The plant had to be located there



Overthrust Belt Fairway

so that any emissions would be dispersed over a wide area.

From the plant site, Mr. Zimmerman pointed far below to the Whitney Canyon field, where the Amoco-Champion 457 "A" No. 1 well tested gas flows from four different formations totaling more than 75 million cubic feet a day.

When the processing plant is finished, the well will be put on production at the rate of 25 million cubic feet a day from just one zone.

Farther north lies the Carter Creek field, and more importantly, in between is another Amoco discovery, the No. 1 Kaweah-Federal, a re-mary of a well Chevron had abandoned. It tested gas at the rate of 8.5 million cubic feet a day and indicated that Carter Creek-Whitney Canyon may be one huge gas field.

To prove that possibility and test other prospects, Amoco will spend more than \$200 million here in 1981, Mr. Vanderbeek says. The other companies will be investing heavily, too.

And this small town, which itself sits on the edge of the Yellow

Creek field, will bear the brunt of a boom it never sought and still does not care for. Perhaps the perfect symbol of the town's frustration is the long-standing dispute with the Union Pacific about building a new underpass. The railroad divides the town, with the two parts linked by a two-lane underpass that usually is jammed.

The town wants a new route one place, the railroad another. Meanwhile, merchants are doing a land office business in caps and T-shirts reading "I was stuck in the Evanson underpass."

The action comes against a background of rising concern over the penetration of the U.S. market by Japanese industry. Much of the domestic resentment has been focused on the auto market. Last week President Carter urged the country to buy American cars; on Wednesday hearings open before the International Trade Commission on a petition brought by the United Automobile Workers and Ford Motor against Japanese imports.

The letters to Japanese companies went out in late August and called attention to the new procedures. "We have recently been reminded by the Department of State that employees of companies which trade with the United States through trading companies are not entitled to 'E' Treaty Trader visas

notification. Now foreign investors must report all purchases, while any further investments must meet with the approval of the Japanese company. However, under the amendment the government will have the power to reject added investment.

The law also attempts to simplify export and import procedures by abolishing export certification and import licensing, thus facilitating sales in Japan by overseas firms, the ministry said.

Some restrictions will remain on certain exports from Japan, such as those to Communist countries and Iran. The finance minister retains his power in "emergencies" to suspend external or foreign currency transactions, and will continue to be able to set limits on exchange positions and restrict the interest paid on free-yen deposits held by non-Japanese residents.

Ford Raises Prices 2.3%
DETROIT — Ford Motor said Monday it was increasing the price of most of its 1981 cars an average of 2.3 percent over prices announced last month.

U.S. Slows Visa Flow To Japan Executives

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States has quietly tightened its procedures for granting visas to Japanese citizens who are sent by their companies to work in the many Japanese-owned installations in the United States, such as Honda plants in Ohio and Bank of Tokyo offices in New York.

The action, which has been communicated without publicity in letters to Japanese companies from U.S. consular offices in Japan, is causing considerable concern in the Japanese community here.

Some Japanese businessmen perceive the move as "a form of harassment," said Hajime Ohta, an economist with Keidanren, the Japanese business federation, who is attached to the Washington-based United States-Japan Trade Council.

State Department officials said the action did not represent a change in policy but was intended instead to "correct abuses" resulting from earlier laxity in administering the visa procedures.

Japanese executives were reluctant to comment for the record. Those who discussed the action with a reporter left little doubt of their belief that the United States had set up a new barrier to trade and investment.

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Future of World's Biggest Uranium Mine Is Uncertain

By James R. Peipert
The Associated Press
ROSSING URANIUM MINE, South-West Africa — This dusty, open-pit mine in the Namib Desert faces an uncertain future as Namibia moves toward independence.

Rossing is the world's largest uranium mine, 45 miles (70 kilometers) inland from the Atlantic coast town of Swakopmund. It accounts for 16.6 percent of the non-Communist world's uranium production. Annual production is equivalent to 326 million barrels of oil, or half the annual consumption of Britain.

Last year Rossing yielded 4,980 tons of uranium 308, a greenish-black powder that is refined and enriched elsewhere to power nuclear reactors. Officials say production capacity of about 5,000 tons will be reached again this year.

24 More Years
The operation, which reached full production in 1979, is controversial on the ground that South Africa holds Namibia illegally. The United Nations declared South Africa's mandate terminated in 1966 and backs independence sought by the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

Rossing officials say the mine has another 24 years of profitable production. Its future will depend on the protracted negotiations between South Africa and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on independence.

A senior Rossing executive said privately that SWAPO would probably win in any UN-supervised independence election, and that there would inevitably be adjustments in the mine's ownership.

Officials of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp., the London-based multinational that is Rossing's major shareholder, are reported to have held talks with SWAPO representatives on the mine's future. But SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma has been quoted as saying, "SWAPO will completely uproot all the colonial institutions created by South Africa and its imperialist allies, including the so-called multinational corporations. They are our enemies."

Rossing executives cast doubt on the ability of a SWAPO government to run the uranium-extraction process without multinational capital and expertise.

Yellow Pulp
Rossing Uranium Ltd. was formed in 1970 to exploit the low-grade uranium ore in the deposit of granitic rock that was first found to be radioactive in 1929. Rio Tinto-Zinc, which has world-wide mining experience, was the

prime mover in extracting the first uranium oxide in 1976.

The ore is blasted out of the ground, crushed, and bleached in acid baths to yield a yellow pulp called "yellowcake," which is roasted to produce uranium oxide.

RTZ has a 41.35-percent outright stake in the mine, and Rio Algom Ltd. of Canada — 52-percent owned by RTZ — has 10 percent. The state-owned South African Industrial Development Corporation owns 13.47 percent, the French consortium Minatom 10 percent and General Mining of South Africa 2.3 percent. The remaining 22.88 percent of the shareholders "wish to remain unpublished," said Craig Gibson, a New Zealand lawyer who is managing director of Rossing Uranium Ltd., based in the territorial capital of Windhoek.

Rossing executives, citing South Africa's Atomic Energy Act, refused to discuss the grade of the mine's ore, who its customers are, or how the black steel barrels — each containing 330 kilograms (704 pounds) of radioactive uranium 308 — are dispatched around the world.

The British government acknowledged in March that it has a contract for the delivery of 7,500 tons between 1976 and 1982. Yoko Kitazawa, of the Pacific-Asia Resources Center in Tokyo, told a UN hearing in July that Kansas

Electric, the second-biggest power company in Japan, has a contract with Rossing to buy 8,200 tons between 1977 and 1986.

Sea Containers
A West German anti-apartheid spokesman told the hearing that Rossing uranium 308 also went to nuclear power plants in West Germany, France, Austria, Iran, the United States and Switzerland.

Cargo jets of South African Airways and the French airline UTA once flew the uranium oxide from Windhoek to Europe. Rossing officials acknowledged that the airlift has stopped, but would not discuss the current means of transport. Sea containers of the South African shipping company Safmarine were seen in the loading area near the sealed drums.

Since last year the uranium oxide has reportedly gone by sea from Walvis Bay to the Belgian port of Zeebrugge in container ships of the West German company Deutsche Afrika Linen.

To charges that it exploits Namibia, Rossing replies that it pumps into the local economy the equivalent of more than \$71 million a year in wages and payments for goods and services. Mine officials show off modern clinics at Rossing and Swakopmund, and company-built housing for the work force of around 3,000, and their families, most of whom are black.

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